REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1951-52

CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

ELECTIONS.

1. The new Republican Constitution of India contemplated the formation of responsible Governments in all the States with a Central Government functioning at New Delhi. The latter part of the year 1951 and the first part of 1952 were periods of great activity in the history of India. Millions of people got the right to vote and hundreds and thousands of men and women of over twenty-one years of age moved to the polling booths with enthusiasm and exhilaration to cast their vote. It was, indeed, a colossal experiment in Democracy, nowhere witnessed, at any time, in the history of the world. Along with other States, the State of Mysore also played her part in evolving a true type of democracy, in conducting the fair and free elections successfully.

2. The General Elections were held in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the Representation of the People Acts and Rules thereunder (1950 and 1951).

3. The calendar of events in respect of the elections in the State to the Legislative Assembly and the House of the People, which were held simultaneously, were as noted below :—

(1) The last date for making nominations—21st November 1951.

(2) The date for the scrutiny of nominations—23rd November 1951.

(3) The last date for the withdrawal of candidatures—26th November 1951.

4. The elections in the State were spread over 23 days commencing from 2nd January 1952 and ending on the 24th of January 1952. Such a long period was necessary for facilitating the movement of polling parties from one Assembly unit to another comprised in each of the Parliamentary Constituencies. Thus, 1,214 polling parties were engaged in the work of polling all over the State simultaneously. There was only one exception to this programme, that is, the election to the Legislative Assembly from the Hoskote-Anekal Constituency originally fixed for the 4th of January 1952 was postponed to 24th February 1952 consequent on the death of a validly nominated candidate—Sri Abdul Jaleel.

5. The results of the Elections were released to the Press as and when they were received from the Returning Officers in the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, from the 24th of January to the 31st of January 1952, and also published immediately in Gazettes Extraordinary.

6. The State was delimited for the purposes of elections into 80 Assembly Constituencies consisting of 99 seats, and 9 Parliamentary Constituencies consisting of 11 seats, on the basis of population, and election was conducted in as many as 4,111 polling stations in the State. For the conduct of the poll in all these polling stations, 1,214 polling parties of 20 persons each were engaged.

7. *Seats secured by each party.*—There were six political parties in addition to the Independents who contested the General Election in the State. The seats secured by each of them for the Elections to the Legislative Assembly are as follows :—

		General	*Reserved.*
Congress	...	60	14
Socialist	...	3	...
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	...	7	1
Bharathiya Jana Sangh	...	...	...
Communist	...	1	...
Scheduled Castes Federation	...	...	2
Independents	...	9	2
Total	...	80	19

8. In respect of the elections to the House of the People, the seats secured by each party are as follows :—

Congress	...	10
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	...	1
Total	...	11

9. The percentage of voting was considerably large. In respect of the elections to the Legislative Assembly Constituencies, the percentage of voting ranged from 36·9 to 78·8. In respect of the House of the People Constituencies, it ranged from 45·3 to 75·3.

10. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, who was elected to the Legislative Assembly from Ramanagaram Constituency, was unanimously elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly on the 27th of March 1952. Immediately after his election, His Highness the Rajpramukh summoned him to form the Ministry. He assumed office as Chief Minister of Mysore on the 30th of March 1952 and informed His Highness that he would be submitting the list of Ministers within a week. He left for Delhi immediately after his assumption of office and returned to Bangalore on the 2nd of April 1952. Soon after he finalised list of Ministers; this was accepted by the Rajpramukh and the Ministers assumed office on the 5th of April 1952. The Members of the new Cabinet were :—

Sri T. Siddalingiah	...	Minister for Industries.
Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao	...	Minister for Law and Education.
Sri T. Channiah	...	Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government.
Sri Kadidal Manjappa	...	Minister for Revenue and Public Works.
Sri H. Siddaveerappa	...	Minister for Home and Agriculture.

11. The State cadres of the two All-India Services provided for in the Constitution, namely, the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, were established in Mysore with effect from 26th January 1951. It has also been agreed that 50 per cent of the cadre in the Indian Administrative Service will be reserved for promotion of Officers of the State cadre during the transitory stages. Central Services.

The compositive cadre of Officers of the State Accounts and Audit Departments was bifurcated into the All-India Service of the Audit Department and the State Accounts Department.

12. With a view to secure efficient functioning of Government Industries, the constitution of a high powered Directorate of Industries was being considered. The Development schemes of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works which were under the consideration outside the Five-Year Plan of Economic Development secured the approval of the Planning Commission of the Government of India. These schemes are estimated to involve an expenditure of 4·3 crores of rupees over a five-year period. The Planning Commission have also accorded approval to the Fertiliser Project at Bhadravati and have recommended that financial assistance by way of loan should be secured from the World Bank for the implementation of this project.

13. The Development Schemes of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Mysore Fertiliser Project, the establishment of the new Machine Tool Factory in Bangalore and the general industrial expansion and the increase of power consumption for other purposes, have caused the supply of the available electric power in the State to fall short of the requirements.

14. The Reserve Bank of India Act has been amended so as to enable it to extend its operations as Government Bankers in Part B States. After detailed discussions with the authorities, it has been decided to enter into an agreement with the Reserve Bank, as a result of which that Bank will take over the resource operations and the management of Public Debt business from Mysore Government. Apart from the need to secure a uniform system of treasury and banking operations in all the States in India, the new arrangement with the bank aims at securing efficient conduct of resource operations and economy in the management of public debt. The Reserve Bank has agreed to consider favourably the question of making the Bank of Mysore as its Agent in the State.

15. The President of the Indian Republic passed an order called " The Mysore State Cesser of Control Order " on 7th December 1951 exempting the State from the operation of Article 371 of the Constitution.

Finances.

16. As a result of the revised classification of receipts and payments adopted with effect from the year 1951-52 in accordance with the classification adopted in the accounts of the Government of India and Part "A" States, a complete change has been brought about in the presentation of these figures. It has not therefore been possible to give in juxtaposition the corresponding figures relating to the previous year and to explain the relative variations, as usual.

17. The total Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 18,30,52,000 and the net expenditure met out of Revenue was Rs. 18,34,54,000 resulting in a net deficit of Rs. 4,02,000. The capital expenditure not met out of revenue amounted to Rs. 2,94,99,000.

18. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year including Service and Debt heads were Rs. 1,54,74,15,000 and Rs. 1,54,20,87,000, respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 4,81,20,000.

Excise.

19. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Bangalore, continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors, and their contract was extended for a further period of two years from 1st July 1950.

20. The consumption of arrack of 35° U. P. was 5,13,713 (3,27,662) gallons, while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 15,503 (18,632) gallons. The supply of country spirits to shops was not controlled by quotas.

21. One lakh six thousand three hundred and seventy-five (46,562) gallons of rectified spirits including absolute alcohol were issued from the Mandya Distillery during the year. Of this, 59,335 (25,139) gallons were issued for consumption by licensees in the State, and 47,040 (11,424) gallons were exported outside the State.

22. India being a signatory to the Geneva Convention, the Government of Mysore have agreed to the progressive reduction in the consumption of Excise opium in the State, during the next nine years at the instance of the Central Government, so that there would be no sale of Excise opium throughout the State except by licensed

persons who are certified to be confirmed addicts by an officer not lower in rank than that of a District Medical Officer.

23. Consequent on the extension of total prohibition throughout the Madras State, no trees were licensed in Mysore for Madras shops or *vice versa*.

24. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 93,16,823 (Rs. 94,51,440) comprising of shop rentals of Rs. 84,06,132 (Rs. 84,63,551), tree tax Rs. 8,83,832 (Rs. 9,44,961) and tree-rent Rs. 26,859 (Rs. 42,928).

25. The revenue realised from malt liquors amounted to Rs. 4,46,549 (Rs. 6,01,265).

26. The revenue realised under license and gallonage fees under foreign liquors was Rs. 4,10,199 (Rs. 3,86,196).

27. The revenue derived from Ganja amounted to Rs. 11,92,840 (Rs. 10,51,854) comprising of Rs. 7,26,688 (Rs. 6,41,631) under shop rent, Rs. 4,11,156 (Rs. 3,60,055) under duty, and Rs. 54,996 (Rs. 50,168) under sale of Ganja.

28. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 3,97,627 (Rs. 3,85,928) comprising of Rs. 2,84,797 (Rs. 2,42,619) under license fees and Rs. 1,12,829 (Rs. 1,42,310) under gain on sale of opium.

29. Including the arrears of Rs. 5,17,678 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand of the Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,29,50,864 (Rs. 2,21,38,468). Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,17,95,293 (Rs. 2,13,08,935) towards the current demand and Rs. 3,02,246 (Rs. 3,11,855) towards old arrears were collected and no remissions were sanctioned, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,53,326 (Rs. 5,17,678) at the close of the year.

30. In pursuance of the policy of introducing prohibition in the State, the two taluks of Belur and Saklespur in the Hassan District were declared dry from 1st July 1951.

Sales-Tax.

31. This is the fourth year of the introduction of sales-tax.

32. Out of 21,175 (21,924) registered dealers, 12,648 (12,221) were assessed to tax and 4,419 (4,116) were pending

assessment. The amount of registration fees collected was Rs. 1,16,829 (Rs. 1,09,375).

33. The total net demand, collection and balance were Rs. 1,69,56,209 (Rs. 1,67,88,320), Rs. 1,21,60,975 (Rs. 1,26,28,771) and Rs. 47,95,237 (Rs. 41,59,549) respectively. A sum of Rs. 28,641 was collected in the shape of fines and penalties.

Stamps.

34. The total revenue from stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 50,82,012 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,31,736. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 49,50,276.

35. The amount outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year under Institution fees in paper suits was Rs. 2,24,242. A sum of Rs. 56,756 was awarded as fees by the several Courts during the year bringing the total to Rs. 2,81,545. A sum of Rs. 37,241 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 11,962 was remitted during the year and out of the remitted amount, a sum of Rs. 2,728 pertaining to Bangalore District was treated as disposed of. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,32,342.

36. The levy of the stamp surcharge fee at one per cent on transfers of immovable property within the limits of Chikkanaikanahalli and Tiptur Municipalities was sanctioned.

37. The classes of entertainments, *viz.*, dramatic performance and circus were exempted from liability of the entertainment tax under Section 8 (2) of the Mysore Amusement Tax Act, 1932.

Geology.

38. The public evinced keen interest in obtaining mineral concessions in the State, as there was a great demand for manganese and other commercial minerals. Consequently, applications for the grant of certificates of approval, prospecting licenses, mining leases and quarrying licenses were on the increase during the year. There was a marked increase in the receipt of applications from the mining public for the grant of mineral concessions in the State.

39. The total value of the minerals produced in the State amounted to Rs. 6,97,29,082.

40. An important development during the year was the organisation of a Bureau of Mineral Development which started functioning from 1st April 1952. The chief activities of the Bureau are mineral research and marketing of minerals.

The Road Transport Department.

41. The total routes operated by the Department at the end of the year was 134 covering a total mileage of 10,649,06. The average quantity of petrol consumed by all the vehicles daily amounted to 818·573 gallons as against 1·037 gallons in the previous year and the average quantity of diesel oil consumed was 151·61 (213·12) gallons.

42. The gross earnings realised were Rs. 33,87,748 (provisional figure) which works out to 169·6 pies per vehicle mile as against Rs. 32,85,318 (audited figure) yielding an average of 131·3 pies per vehicle mile in the previous year. The net revenue realised during the year after charging off depreciation, vehicle tax, road cess, etc., was Rs. 26,230 (provisional figure) as against Rs. 23,104 (audited figure) in the previous year. The net return on the capital invested was 0·92 per cent (provisional figure) as against 0·9 per cent (audited figure) in the previous year.

Trade.

43. The number of commercial and industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the year was 206 (231). The total volume of trade in merchandise during the year was 15·53 million railway maunds as compared with 16·90 million railway maunds during the previous half year. The trade by rail accounted for 94 per cent of the total trade, while the balance of 6 per cent was accounted for by the roadborne trade.

44. The total quantity of merchandise imported registered a decrease from 12·96 million railway maunds during the previous half-year ended 31st March 1951 to 12·43 million railway maunds during the half year owing to the diminution in the receipts under "Raw Materials" and "Articles wholly manufactured" which amounted to 4·78 million railway maunds and 3·59 million railway maunds respectively. Rice, gram and pulse, wheat and

wheat-flour, tobacco and salt were the more important articles of food imported into the State.

45. As under imports, there was a decrease in the total volume of exports of merchandise from 3·93 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 31st March 1951 to 3·10 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 30th September 1951. As usual, coffee, cardamom, betelnuts, copra, groundnut, refined sugar, jaggery, tanned hides and skins and cast iron-pigs and castings loomed largely in the export trade in merchandise.

Industries.

46. There was no perceptible change in the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State during the year as compared with the previous year. Commodity prices which continued to be on an upward trend till the end of December 1951 suffered a steep fall thereafter with the exception of food-grains, consequent on the slackening of the foreign demand for Indian goods, high export duties and restriction of credit facilities imposed by Banks. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the industries in stepping up production and pushing through the sales of their finished products owing to the paucity in the supply of materials like steel, coal, coke, etc., on the one hand and the increasing competition for Indian products and increased costs on the other.

47. There were 583 industrial establishments at work in the State during the calendar year 1951 employing daily on an average 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all the establishments was 1,06,083 as against 1,04,592 persons employed in 567 establishments which were at work during the year. Of these, 549 were perennial industrial establishments and the remaining 34 seasonal.

48. The mills produced during the year, 5,643,976 yards of cloth and 27,640,280 lbs. of yarn. Four woollen mills were working in the State with 236 looms and 10,598 spindles. The total quantity of woollen yarn and piece goods produced in these mills was 3,214,945 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,42,00,577.

49. The department rendered necessary technical advice and assistance to private industrialists in connection

with the erection of industrial plant and machinery wherever such advice or assistance was sought for.

50. The zonal scheme for the distribution of salt was continued during the year and a total quantity of 1,376,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to Mysore State for the year 1951 for industrial and civil requirements.

51. There were 34 Home Industrial Institutions working in several parts of the State with monthly grants from the department for imparting training to women in crafts like tailoring, weaving, knitting, rattan work, braid-making, cloth printing, embroidery, etc. The department has been awarding scholarships to such of the students as are Mysoreans by birth or domicile and possess the necessary general or special educational qualifications for the pursuit of their studies in industrial subjects in any of the recognised institutions outside the State.

52. There was an all time record production of heavy steel flats in the Rolling Mills, the tonnage rolled being 194·91 tons as against the target of 84·6 tons in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

53. The total value of sales made during the year was Rs. 254 lakhs the highest on record as against Rs. 172·80 lakhs for 1950-51 and Rs. 118 lakhs for 1949-50.

54. The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 32·20 lakhs after making adjustments towards Depreciation for the year and Amenities Fund.

Sandal Oil Factories.

55. A quantity of 916-17-102 tons of sandalwood was supplied by the Forest Department during the year. Of this, 647-15-109 tons representing 70·66 per cent of the total were of superior varieties.

56. A quantity of 93,597-5 lbs. of crude sandalwood oil was produced in the two local factories. The quantity of sandalwood oil sold during the year was 1,01,693-11 lbs.

57. A slump for sandalwood oil in the world market manifested itself from July 1951 and full effects of the depression were felt for the rest of the year.

58. The net revenue realised during the year was Rs. 40,61,924 (provisional) as against Rs. 70,49,060 in the previous year.

Labour.

59. The general labour conditions in the State were generally normal and peaceful but for a few minor disturbances on account of strikes by the employees of some of the industrial concerns. In all the cases timely action and intervention by the departmental officers brought the situation under control resulting in the restoration of normal conditions with minimum loss of production.

60. The causes for the occurrences of the strikes were demand for higher wages, bonus and dearness allowance, claiming reinstatement of played off employees, as a protest against disciplinary action taken against some of the employees regarding holidays, etc.

61. Security of service was generally ensured to all workers employed in large industrial undertakings coming under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. In the case of plantations, however, there was not much security of service as the work was of a seasonal nature lasting for 9 months in the year at best.

Forests.

62. The total area of State Forests and Plantations, Reserve Lands, Village and Minor Forests at the close of the year was 4,703·88 square miles. On account of the clamour by the landless ryots and particularly from the Adikarnatakas, an area of 1,567 acres out of the State Forests of Bangalore District was ordered to be disafforested. In addition 50 acres out of Hirebetta Reserve in Madhugiri Range and 17 acres and 27 guntas of Pandithanahalli Plantation in Tumkur Range were also ordered to be disafforested. An area of 100 acres out of Minchikal State Forest in Tumkur Range was disafforested.

63. Free grazing of cattle was permitted in all the State Forests and Plantations except in specially protected areas.

64. Government were pleased to grant timber at concessional rates to several institutions for the construction of buildings intended for the benefit of the public. The concessions generally granted were the waiving of 5 per cent surcharge and 33 1/3 per cent selection charges. In

some cases, even the retail rates were cut by suitable percentages from 10 to 20 per cent.

65. With a view to preserve the fauna and flora of the land and to prevent the extinction of the species which are depleting, the Government of India have constituted a Central Board of Wild Life, with His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore as the Chairman and the Chief Conservator of Forests, as one of the members.

66. The total revenue of the Department was Rs. 93,31,820.

Co-operative Societies.

67. The number of members of all the Co-operative Societies at the end of the year was 5,48,748. The total working capital of all the societies amounted to Rs. 6,94,57,124 as against Rs. 6,24,70,904 showing an increase of Rs. 69,85,869 during the year.

68. The reserve fund of all classes of societies amounted to Rs. 59,21,511 as against Rs. 54,53,138 during the previous year. Loans were issued by the societies to their members for various purposes, Rs. 79,55,650 (Rs. 75,54,600) for productive purposes, Rs. 52,18,650 (Rs. 44,16,830) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 25,45,966 (Rs. 24,38,452) for maintenance charges, Rs. 24,85,350 (Rs. 22,73,420) for the construction, purchase and repairs of houses, Rs. 26,60,671 (Rs. 25,53,436) for other non-productive purposes, and Rs. 31,52,254 (Rs. 29,41,323) for trade purposes.

69. With a view to step up food production on co-operative lines, several concessions to the Co-operative Farming Societies like release of large tracts of cultivable Government waste lands, waiving the lease amount in initial stages, permitting Officers of Revenue, Co-operative and Agricultural Departments to serve as *ex-officio* Directors and permitting colonists to get free of cost building materials from the forests.

70. The 18th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held during May 1952 at Hassan under the auspices of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute. The new rules under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948 which came into force from 14th September 1952 were published.

Animal Husbandry Services.

71. The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory throughout the State during the year. Fodder and water were available in all the districts, except in Kolar District, where on account of failure of rains, the position in regard to fodder and water was somewhat difficult. The cost of fodder continued to be high.

72. The quinquennial livestock census was held during May 1951. The census figures of 1951 reveal an increase of 20·7 per cent under total livestock over the figures of 1945.

73. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 206. Twelve new veterinary dispensaries were opened during the year.

74. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, to organisers of the cattle fairs, Muzrai authorities, Rural Welfare Centres, District Boards and Municipalities distributed 6,362 prizes to the best exhibits.

Food Supplies.

75. Statutory rationing was continued in four Cities, *viz.*, Bangalore (including Civil Station), Mysore, Kolar Gold Field and Davangere and informal rationing in the remaining areas. Distribution was also continued to be made through Government Depots, Co-operative Societies, etc., as in the previous years.

76. The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949, promulgated in November 1949 continued to be in force during the year with the amendment as under :—

Clause 17 of the Order dealing with movement of foodgrains was amended according to which foodgrains (i) not exceeding ten seers in all could be transported without permit from one non-rationed area to another non-rationed area within the State by a *bona fide* traveller as part of his luggage for his personal or family consumption ; (ii) not exceeding two seers per adult and half of it per child for *bona fide* consumption from one rationed area to another rationed or non-rationed area *vice versa*; and (iii) under Military

Credit Notes or Certificates issued by appropriate military authority to a person of the Armed Force of the Union on leave.

77. An important off-shoot of the Conference of Food Ministers held in February 1952 was an immediate decision by the Government of India to stop the subsidisation of foodgrains supplied to the States with effect from 1st March 1952; simultaneously, owing to several factors such as increase in the price of foodgrains in the supplying countries, increase of freight charges, etc., the pool prices of all foodgrains were also enhanced.

78. The number of bogus cards detected, population involved and the quantities of foodgrains saved were 3,586, 16,597 and 1,531 pallas of cereals respectively.

79. With a view to remove control over fuel as quickly as possible, a number of private licensees other than those dealing in controlled fuel were encouraged to get their own fuel on a large scale and permits were freely issued to them for the transport of casuarina fuel by road to Bangalore. With the free flow of fuel through private channels it was considered unnecessary to continue the large number of Government licensees and accordingly the number of licensees in each area was gradually brought down.

80. A grant of Rs. 20,000 under "Rewards and Secret Service" was sanctioned for granting rewards in deserving cases of detection and successful prosecution of cases of smuggling and other offences against food rules.

Civil Supplies.

81. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Exports Control) Order, 1949, the Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1948, and the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, were continued to be in force in the State. The Cotton Textiles (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1951, was reimposed with effect from 19th May 1951.

82. With a view to see that cloth reached the consumers in rural and urban parts easily, definite number of wholesalers were attached on population basis to each taluk to serve the needs of the area. The wholesalers are given uniform quantity they received to the retailers in their areas uniformly according to the quantitive limit fixed from time

to time, consistent with the supplies to the State. The retailers were permitted to purchase their quota of Local Mills as well as outside Mills cloth from any wholesalers in their respective districts.

83. Messrs. the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Calico Mills, the Mysore and Minerva Mills are running their retail showrooms and selling cloth to consumers in the State.

84. Forty-one wholesalers and 293 retailers, and yarn licensees were current during the year. The basic allotment of yarn to the State was reduced from 1,484 to 1,000 bales per month from 1st January 1951.

85. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948 continued to be in force during the year. The new cement plant at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, which was under repairs during the last quarter of the year 1950-51 was re-started in April 1951. The average monthly production of Cement of the Bhadravati Factory was about 6,000 tons. The Government of India allotted about 6,500 tons of cement per month to the State during the year besides making separate allotments for works connected with the "Grow More Food Scheme", construction of Refugee Quarters and other important industrial concerns, etc.

86. The distribution of control order was relaxed to permit the licensed cement stockists to Bangalore City and Civil Station Area including Bangalore North and South Taluks to sell cement without permits to the *bona fide* consumers of their localities up to 100 bags per person per month, since 5th December 1951 and the licensed dealers in the remaining parts of the State to sell up to 50 bags per person since 29th November 1951.

87. The Mysore Drug Control Act, 1950, dated 1st April 1950 continued to be in force. The Government of India have extended the Drugs Act, 1940, to Mysore also for the protection and propagation of the purity of certain drugs.

88. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1951 remained in force during the year and it had a sobering effect upon the trade.

89. The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, continued to be in force during the year and on account of this, prices of scheduled articles remained steady.

90. In view of the continued and easy supply of kerosene oil in adequate quantities, all controls over kerosene oil were removed from 17th October 1951 by repealing the Kerosene Control Order, 1948.

Agriculture.

91. The agricultural season for 1951-52 was generally very poor throughout the State and particularly in the low rainfall districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Distress conditions began to be noticed in all the districts at the end of the year as a consequence of the poor monsoons in 1951. Except Shimoga, the seasonal conditions were below normal in all the districts. Early rains in many regions were no doubt favourable but in all the districts, a long drought followed sowings. The crops were not generally in a condition to derive the benefit by the good rains that were received in the later half of the monsoon.

92. As in the previous year, the foodgrain prices continued to be controlled and there was therefore no change. But in respect of other commodities, the prices continued to move upwards till February. From that period onwards, there was general recession of prices in the wholesale markets. By the end of the year, there was a slumpish inactivity in the grain and commodity markets. The fairly steep fall in prices, however, did not affect the retail market to any appreciable extent.

Department of Food Production.

93. The Grow More Food Campaign in the State was started during the latter part of the year 1942. The main lines of action between 1942 to 1947 were to reduce the acreage under commercial crops as far as possible in favour of the foodcrops to intensify cultivation of food crops through better farming practices and to encourage extensive cultivation of cultivable waste lands, etc.

94. The movement was placed on a planned basis only from the year 1949 in pursuance of a decision taken by the Government of India for attaining self-sufficiency in food within a period of three years ending with March 1952. Grow More Food Schemes were prepared and the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to implement the scheme. The campaign was changed during the year as an

"Integrated Production Programme" which included the production of not only food but also jute and cotton. In order to enable the States to implement the programme of Food Production, the Government of India extended their financial assistance in the shape of grants and loans since the year 1949-50.

95. Under the Double Cropping Programme, an extent of 10,835 acres in the Visvesvaraya Canal area was cultivated with kar ragi and paddy resulting in an estimated additional production of 5,418 tons of foodgrains. A total extent of 77,220 acres of Government land was granted to the raiyats for cultivation during the year, and this was estimated to have yielded about 7,122 tons of foodgrains.

96. A sum of Rs. 5,31,471 was granted by way of Land Improvement and Takavi loans to the raiyats during the year to help them in their agricultural operations.

97. All possible encouragement was given to the raiyats in general in the production of subsidiary food crops. Educative Films on Food Production and improved methods of agriculture were screened at important meetings and conferences.

(iii) Sericulture.

98. Mysore filature raw silk registered a sudden drop from Rs. 43 in May 1951 to Rs. 33 in June 1951 and to Rs. 28 in August 1951. During the rest of the year, the price moved around Rs. 28. Even at this low rate, demand was very poor. Cocoon prices also dropped from Rs. 1-15-0 per lb. in April 1951 to Rs. 1-6-0 in June 1951 and Rs. 1-4-0 in March 1952 in consonance with the raw silk market. The prices that prevailed during the year were extremely low when compared with those of the previous year.

99. There were 61 propaganda outposts at important Sericultural Centres in the State. The staff attached to these outposts contacted sericulturists and reelers and endeavoured to teach and demonstrate improved scientific methods in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and silk reeling.

100. Training in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and grainage technique continued to be given in the Central Farms.

101. A programme of work for 1952-53 indicating definite lines of investigation has been drawn up by the Investigator-in-charge of Experiments at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

102. Eight development schemes calculated to help the development of the Sericultural Industry in the State estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs were finalised and approved by the Indian Planning Commission.

103. The Department of Sericulture became a member of the International Silk Association.

104. The Seminar on Silk Industry organised by the Department with the co-operation of the workers in all sectors of the industry was the first of its kind in India. This was held in Nandi in June 1951. The groups were presided over by eminent workers in the field and the Seminar focussed all experiences and helped to assess the prevailing conditions and formulate definite recommendations for improvement and co-ordination of the several sectors of Silk Industry.

Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.

105. The work relating to the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons who migrated into Mysore was continued as in previous years. The total number of displaced persons migrated to the Mysore State till the end of the year was 2,067 families consisting of 8,731 persons.

106. Cash doles at the rate of Rs. 12 per adult and Rs. 8 per child in the case of the aged, infirm, disabled, unattached women, etc., were continued during the year as in previous years.

107. A total sum of Rs. 2,56,877 was disbursed among 239 families by way of rehabilitation loans for trade, business and industry and also for tailoring. This expenditure was met out of the balance of Rs. 2,83,253 left over from the total amount of Rs. 3 lakhs placed at the disposal of the State Government during 1949-50 by the Government of India for granting urban small loans. Two hundred and thirty-nine families were given this financial assistance. Loans were sanctioned to 192 families for various items of business.

108. A total sum of Rs. 2·20 lakhs was incurred towards the cost of construction and also towards part

payment for 200 sites reserved for displaced persons in the Jayanagar Extension. The total expenditure of the Housing Scheme amounted to Rs. 3·5 lakhs inclusive of the amount of Rs. 1·2 lakhs spent during the previous year.

Education.

109. The year witnessed further strides in the field of education and there was an all round increase in different grades of institutions. On 31st March 1952, there were 13,888 (13,872) Public and Private Institutions with a total enrolment of 9,27,133 (9,19,320) pupils.

110. The percentage of pupils under instruction in all the Public Institutions excluding literacy classes to the total estimated population of school-going age of 22, 67, 920 was 39·02 (38·46), 52·91 (52·23) for boys and 24·32 (23·89) for girls. On an average, there was one school for an area of 2·50 (2·57) square miles and for every 784 (706) persons.

111. The number of High Schools increased from 209 to 217 and their total strength from 62,484 to 65,730.

112. The average daily attendance of pupils in all public institutions was 7,48,445 including literacy classes or 80·80 per cent as against 8,16,780 or 82·4 per cent of the number on rolls.

113. The number of pupils receiving scholarships was 3,902 in High Schools and 3,523 in Middle Schools. In addition, 10,613 pupils including all Scholarship-holders enjoyed full fee concession in the High Schools of the State.

Stores Purchase Committee.

114. The value of orders placed with firms in Foreign countries amounted to Rs. 70,81,914 (Rs. 54,93,380). The total value of all purchases arranged by Stores Purchase Committee both from firms in India and in Foreign countries during the year amounted to Rs. 2,25,11,596 as against Rs. 18,74,778 during the previous year. The increase in the value of prices was partly due to the increased indents from departments like the Electrical, Government Electric Factory, Soap Factory, Government Silk Factory, Public Works Department, etc.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

115. At the close of the year, there was on an average, one medical institution for 59·8 square miles of area and for 14,866 of population as compared with 60·1 square miles and 14,957 of population served at the close of the previous year.

116. Out of 493 institutions, 450 were public, 26 non-public, 13 private, aided and 4 non-aided. There were eighty-six hospitals and 407 dispensaries.

117. The total number of beds available in all the institutions of the State was 5,471 of which 2,196 were intended for men and 3,265 for women and children.

118. The number of surgical operations performed in all the institutions was 1,63,602. Of these, 1,28,906 resulted in cure, 25,015 in relief, 240 in being discharged otherwise and 250 in death giving a mortality of 2·5 per 100 patients operated.

119. Mass Radiography which was started in March 1949 in the Out-patient Department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, continued to function.

120. The most outstanding event in the history of the Medical Department was the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

121. The starting of 15 Mobile Dispensaries in the State to carry on medical aid to the very doors of the villagers in the rural areas was sanctioned.

Public Health.

122. The introduction and working of the rural health unit scheme in the malnad prevented the de-population in the malnad areas. During the year there were 1,39,038 live births and 87,003 deaths showing an excess of 71,035 births over deaths. During the year, 1,36,135 anti-plague inoculations and 9,00,361 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. A total of 11,15,317 anti-small-pox vaccinations were done, of which 3,16,561 were primary and 7,98,756 re-vaccinations.

123. There were 9,673 deaths of infants under one year of age during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 70·1 per 1,000 live births. The rate was highest (75·6) in Shimoga District and lowest (48·3) in Mysore District.

124. During the year there were 3,202 deaths from Tuberculosis, giving specific death rate of 35 per mille of population. The incidence was highest in Tumkur District (55) and lowest (17) in Shimoga District.

Anti-Corruption.

125. During the year, 711 petitions were received. Of these 297 containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 540 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof; and enquiries in respect of 53 cases in which the allegations were substantiated resulted in two Government servants being dismissed from service, services being dispensed with in the case of five, two compulsory retired, three retired, eight reverted, five reduced, two transferred, increments being stopped in the case of six, two demoted, one fined and transferred, and seven warned. Three Shanbogues and one Patel were placed under suspension for varying terms.

126. A sum of Rs. 1,489 was ordered to be recovered from an Agricultural Engineer, similarly a sum of Rs. 844 from an Assistant Commissioner, Rs. 529 from an Inspector of Police, Rs. 300 from an Assistant Engineer, Rs. 300 from a Sub-Overseer, Rs. 130 from one Amildar and Rs. 94 from another Amildar, Rs. 21 from a Compounder of Medical Stores and Rs. 646 from two private persons.

127. One case of black-marketing in which prosecution was launched in a Court of Law ended in conviction.

128. In the case of two yarn merchants, their licenses were cancelled for violating the conditions of their licenses. In the case of an iron merchant, the quota allotted to him was cancelled, while in another the quota was reduced.

Efficiency Audit.

129. During the year, 67 inspections of Government Offices of several departments including 10 Taluk Offices,